

**Armed Merchantmen.**  
In essence, the rules guiding the Government in the determination of the character of armed merchant vessels as disclosed yesterday may be stated in two sentences: A vessel using her armament solely for self-defense is entitled under the doctrine therein set forth to treatment accorded to an unarmed ship. A vessel using her armament in aggression against enemy ships loses her peaceful status, and lays herself open to attack on the same terms as a warship.

The status of each vessel must be established by her conduct. If documentary evidence of her design be lacking, and the State Department declares significantly that the "taint of hostile purpose" resulting from intermittent raids cannot be thrown aside at will. A ship so employed is obviously engaged in making war, and must be formally incorporated in the naval forces of her country.

Whatever the object of publishing these rules at this time may be, whether to forestall a German note or merely to clarify a confusing question, it should be borne in mind that our dispute with Germany is not concerned with ships of war, or ships performing the functions of war vessels, but with carriers against whose peaceful conduct no charge is brought.

It is possible that the points made clear by the Administration's statement indicate the way toward a settlement of the points at issue between Germany and the United States.

#### American Reaction to the Latest Irish Revolt.

In so far as the rebellious Irish have been led to believe that their revolt, by furnishing opportunity to appeal with greater force to American sympathy, would strengthen the anti-English cause in the United States, it seems unlikely that their expectations will be fulfilled. Already those elements in our population likely to be affected by the spectacle of the Irish rebels fighting for freedom have taken their position; before the Dublin outbreak they had aligned themselves and made known their stand. It is improbable that the troubles now engrossing attention will result in bringing many new recruits to their ranks.

How serious the disturbance is the public here has no means of knowing. That it has been long in preparation and carefully planned is recognized. The British censorship has not succeeded in suppressing all the disquieting news it endeavored to keep from the world, and the conduct of the Ministry in the treatment of Ireland since the beginning of the war has been sufficient evidence of the danger that existed. The Government is now indignantly assailed because of its lenient policy; yet it must not be overlooked that the application of stern measures before the commission of an overt act would have had serious and far reaching consequences that England's rulers were in duty bound to avoid if avoidance was possible. Repression of the agitators by force would have had political effects at home, in the colonies and in foreign countries that must have multiplied the difficulties of a nation engaged in the prosecution of a complex and perplexing task.

The opinion has been widely, though not unanimously, held here that Mr. Raymond's policy carried promise of great good for Ireland and would accomplish results not to be attained by violence. Plainly, the programme for which he has labored is now imperilled, and on this account the Sinn Fein uprising may cost its authors support and approval on which they have confidently counted outside of Ireland.

#### After Trebizond.

By taking Trebizond the Grand Duke Nicholas has made his right flank secure from attack and obtained a port for the landing of reinforcements and supplies. Previously the Russians were dependent upon the Batum-Tiflis-Kars railroad with a terminus near the Armenian border. The line of advance now stretches from the Black Sea to Bilib, south of Lake Van, a distance of 300 miles. The strength of the Russian forces has not been disclosed, but it is evident that the operations in Asia Minor are being conducted with a large scale. A month ago Mamukhan, sixty miles west of Erzerum, was occupied after fierce fighting. In this direction the Grand Duke's objective for the present is

Erzinjan, headquarters of the Fourth Turkish Army Corps.  
Successful operations in western and central Asia Minor would cause the evacuation of Baghdad by the Turks and relieve the beleaguered British at Kut-el-Amara. At the same time it would be Russian policy to have a column ready to make a dash for Baghdad against the van of General Lake's army. Nothing less than a joint occupation would suit Petrograd.

The heavy work of the Russian forces is the expulsion of the Turks from Anatolia. The major campaign will be in the west and the ultimate objective Constantinople. Every Turkish headquarters must be taken; Sivastopol, and then Ankara, the terminus of the railroad that makes a junction at Eskişehir with the line running to Samsat. It will be necessary to drive the Turks out of Kharpout, southwest of Erzerum. Whether there is an advance in force further south to Diarbekr will depend upon concentrations of Turkish troops. The Baghdad railroad has been completed from the junction at Aleppo to El Abiad, 100 miles south of Diarbekr, and Turkish reinforcements could be brought down from Constantinople to El Abiad.

The Russians are now operating in a country without railroads, and the further they advance west the more they will be at a disadvantage, as the Turks will be retreating toward a railroad base of supplies at Angora. Even after Erzerum was taken Trebizond was a hard nut to crack with the fleet cooperating. Progress westward will necessarily be slow, the Turks contesting every foot of the advance and using every available battalion. The fight for Anatolia is not to be won in a day. To try to set any limit to it would be to disregard the topographical difficulties of the country and to speculate vainly upon the resources of the Turks.

#### Mr. Roosevelt's Setback in Massachusetts.

In the Presidential election of 1912 President Taft received only 13,720 more votes than Mr. Roosevelt in Massachusetts, the totals being 155,948 and 142,228 respectively. The sum of these totals was 298,176 votes, or 124,768 more than were received by Woodrow Wilson, who carried Massachusetts by 17,460. In the Republican primary election on Tuesday a Roosevelt ticket for delegates at large to the Chicago convention had the advantage of leading the ballot, and the highest vote polled, 45,536, was that of CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, the most popular of Massachusetts Progressive Republicans. The high man on an "unpledged" ticket was Governor SAMUEL W. MC CALL, who received 62,250 votes, or 16,723 more than were cast for Bird.

The primary vote, taking the unofficial returns from all over the State, was light. Mr. Taft's total, 155,948, must be compared with Governor McCall's, 62,250; and Mr. Roosevelt's, 142,228, with Mr. Bird's, 45,536. Mr. Bird, by the way, was the strongest Progressive Republican that could have been put at the head of the Roosevelt primary ticket on Tuesday, for in 1913 as a straight Progressive candidate for Governor he polled 127,755 votes to 116,705 received by Representative A. P. GANNON, who was the regular Republican candidate.

Every Republican voter in Massachusetts who preferred Mr. Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for President this year had an opportunity to vote the ticket put up in his interests, and for that ticket a vigorous speaking tour of the State was made by the Roosevelt managers; they had the publicity field to themselves, for rallies were not held in the interests of the "unpledged" ticket to Chicago. If a general demand had existed among Massachusetts Republicans for Mr. Roosevelt's nomination this "unpledged" ticket would have been neglected. Such a rich opportunity to score for him would certainly not have been missed. In a small vote the leading Roosevelt candidate ran 16,723 votes behind the leading candidate on the "unpledged" ticket. That ticket contained the names of Governor McCall, Senator LOUGHE, Senator WEEKS and ex-Senator MCKAY CRANE, of whom Governor McCall and Senator WEEKS are receptive and active candidates for the Republican nomination, ex-Senator CRANE is anti-Roosevelt, and Senator LOUGHE is a regular of regulars, dyed in the wool. In the sixteen Congress districts only two Roosevelt delegates were elected.

What conclusion can be drawn from the primary in Massachusetts except this, that Roosevelt sentiment is relatively not so strong to-day as it was in 1912, although dissatisfaction with Mr. Wilson's Administration pervades the Bay State from end to end, and it is held responsible for neglecting the vital issue of preparedness?

#### The Closed Shop in the Anthracite Mines.

From the statement of the anthracite coal operators explaining the inability of their committee to agree with the union leaders on the terms of a contract to replace that which has expired by limitation, it appears that the companies were willing to grant an eight hour work day and an increase of 5 per cent. In pay, this being equivalent to a 12 1/2 per cent. raise in wages. This compromise was acceptable to the miners' representatives, but they demanded that the companies should run the mines as closed shops and collect from their employees union dues and assessments. This the employers refused to concede.

If there is a strike, therefore, it

will be a struggle, not for better wages or shorter hours, but for the enforcement of the principle that none except union workmen shall be employed and to compel the employers to act as collectors for the unions. By such a pact 70,000 men not now belonging to the organization would be forced into it and, willing or unwilling, obliged to contribute to its treasury. The mine owners properly describe such compulsion as "un-American"; it is obviously destructive of all freedom in a calling in which it is endured. The closed shop was expressly condemned by the Anthracite Strike Commission of 1902, and under the law of Pennsylvania the companies are prohibited from making deductions from the pay of their employees.

It has been the hope of the public that the miners and the mine owners could compose their dispute without interruption of work. This end may yet be achieved, but the outlook for peace is now less encouraging than it has been at any time. It is well to emphasize the fact that if a strike is called it will be to close the mines to all but union labor, and for no other purpose.

#### What Saratoga Needs.

The transfer of the Saratoga Springs Reservation to the Conservation Commission, of which GEORGE D. PRATT of Brooklyn is the efficient head, is a wise step in advance. The men composing the Conservation Commission, under the leadership of SPENCER TRASK and GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, have done yeoman work in the most difficult period of its existence, stopping the destructive robbery of the springs of their most precious carbonic acid gas, the purchase of valuable properties costing \$1,000,000, and the last Reservation Commission under the chairmanship of FREDERICK W. CAMERON has ably conducted the first season at Saratoga under trying conditions.

To all the men who have given their time and labor to develop this spot the State owes grateful recognition, for to their efforts must be credited the establishment of the Saratoga Springs as a health resort equal in therapeutic resources to Manheim, Kissingen, Marienbad and Oeynhausen. The State of New York has acquired a valuable property, which may be made financially profitable only under strict business management. The same is true in regard to the health seekers of this State and country. It was a wise step on the part of the Legislature to entrust the management of this valuable property to one responsible head.

The unhappy condition of central Europe, which contains nearly all the important springs furnishing natural carbonic acid water, prevents our people resorting to them, as has been their wont for over half a century. Many invalids, too, who have been stopped by financial and other reasons from journeying to the European spas will now be able to obtain in Saratoga a treatment prescribed by their physicians hitherto beyond their reach. And many semi-invalid men and women, tired and weary, will seek at the reservation rest and vigor.

If the British resort, Harrogate, an unattractive place, with inconceivable therapeutic facilities, could be converted into a deservedly successful spa by the administration of one man of business ability, surely Saratoga Springs, with its superior environment, climatic advantage and universally recognized curative waters, must become not only a national but worldwide health resort. If Mr. PRATT appoints a man of recognized business capacity as his deputy, The Conservation Commission, which will be hampered by chronic office seekers for the appointment of Deputy Commissioner at Saratoga Springs, will doubtless act wisely and be wary of political influences in a matter so vital to our people and to the State finances as the development of Saratoga Springs at this critical period.

#### Our New National Obligations.

Americans find it difficult to realize the full significance of the fact that within the space of a comparatively few years this country has taken its place among the great Powers of the world. Our national tendency toward what may be called a provincial or insular habit of thought become an element of weakness and danger to us on the day Admiral Dewey entered the harbor of Manila and destroyed the Spanish fleet. During the years that have ensued since a naval victory that forced us, willy nilly, as a people into the forefront of the great world movements there has been of necessity considerable change in the point of view of countless Americans as regards our national obligations and destiny, but it still remains a deplorable fact that too many of our fellow countrymen are either ignorant or indifferent to the full significance to this country of our change of status in the world at large since the end of the Spanish war.

A generation ago, for example, what difference would it have made to any one in the United States whether the Japanese admitted and loved the Hindus or despised them, or whether the Hindus looked up to or down upon the Japanese? To-day the fact that a Japanese considers himself a superior being to a Hindu and that a Hindu looks upon himself as more admirable in every way than a Japanese has become a matter of great moment to us and an ethnological phenomenon that has to be handled with extreme care at Washington.

It is annoying, of course, and an incentive to impatient petulance for the average American, immersed in his own personal interests, to be forced frequently to the realization

that the internal affairs with which our Government is called upon to deal are of secondary consideration at this crisis in the world's history, that our foreign relations have taken first place in their influence upon the country's present welfare and future fate. For him to face the unpleasant truth that in the solution of our immigration problems, and the possibilities for international complications lurking in these problems, there are influences at work that may affect him and his personal affairs is difficult and disagreeable. That ultimately his comfort and prosperity might be jeopardized by the existing antagonism between Japanese and Hindus is, to the American man in the street, a suggestion that seems to be absurdly unwarranted.

Nevertheless, it is high time for him to take cognizance of the significance of various news articles that have recently emanated from Washington, not the least enlightening and suggestive of which are those which indicate that the racial prejudices existing in the Orient are of weighty importance to us, revealing to us with constantly increasing clearness the fact that this country has become, in a new and exacting sense, a world Power whose field of activity embraces the planet, and whose present and prospective obligations as such should change radically and at once the petty, circumscribed outlook of those Americans who have hitherto refused to admit that for this nation old things have passed away and all things become new.

Whatever may be the case with Mexico, PANCHO VILLA certainly has a good constitution.

Senator TAGGART of Indiana has accepted the Democratic nomination for his present office and will go before the voters at the polls in November. His successful campaign for the office of the Democratic National Committee will pray that the election may not be close.

An Austrian newspaper charges that American adventurers hire themselves to the American Government to carry out the zone of submarine attack and afford a pretext for protests from Washington. Professor JAMES MARK BALDWIN, student of mental processes, passenger on the Sussex, could enlighten the Austrian editor on the psychological deficiency of such a charge.

The Massachusetts Republicans seem to prefer the open mind to the closed fist.

Mr. T. COLEMAN DU PONT of Delaware, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, says that what is needed is "a business administration of the Government." The need is chronic. Mr. DU PONT has made no discovery.

Have they a Taggart? A Hindu editor's remark in comment on Taggart's acceptance at being chased with Hindus in our immigration laws.

In the state of mind indicated by various pamphlets now circulating in this country, stating Indian grievances against exploitation and German indignation to revolt, and now Japanese hostility, we should not think the literary achievements of Mr. RAMNATH TAGGART would afford much solid satisfaction.

The Colonel has calmed the fears in many patriotic bosoms by letting it be known that he and the numerous other young men for whom he speaks have not joined the anti-enlistment league.

#### AS CONGRESS WORKS.

The Clock Room Is a Smoke Room. The Mace an Obsession.  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—The House was sitting "as a committee of the whole." A messenger from the Senate entered by the north door, advanced one-third of the way down the main aisle, and then turned back. The Speaker will informally rise, and left the Speaker's place, which was taken by a member designated. The doorkeeper marched up to the messenger, turned and faced the acting Speaker and proclaimed: "Mr. Speaker, a message from the Senate." The acting Speaker rose and said, "The messenger bowed and said, 'Mr. Speaker,' and was about to drop his message when from all parts of the House members cried, 'The mace! The mace! The mace!'"

At the moment the designated Speaker placed a foot on the first step of the approach to the Speaker's seat and an assistant sergeant-at-arms should have shifted the Mace. He had not done so. Now, these receptions of messages from the Senate are a part of the almost daily routine of the House, and it is not easy to pay any attention to them; certainly no one seems to pay any attention to the fortunes of the Mace, yet the doorkeeper said that the mace was being shifted by the ceremony threw the House into consternation.

When the buzz of conversation on the floor began to die, the Speaker cried: "Gentlemen desiring to converse will retire to the clock room." Where he said, "to the clock room" or "to the lounge room" members would not understand him.

On the Democratic side the "clock room" is more patronized by Southern and Middle Western members. The men of the South are more numerous, like better to expound informally their political views, to tell stories, relate campaign anecdotes. Northerners generally when they want to talk, talk in the lobby, or, in pleasant weather, to the noble columned porch beyond the lobby.

Speaker CLAYTON, who presides when the House is in committee of the whole, receives members who have business with him, and he is the center of a group of listeners. He is a good story teller, but he is not a good listener. He is generally interested in facts, but he is not interested in the lives of American public men.

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#### BOWERY PICTURES.

On the Moving Film of Memory They March Up From the Joyous Past.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The Bowery comes back to old East Side Gothamites like a movie film. The old Stadt Theater, near Hayard, a long, narrow building with three galleries, was built and the German company moved out. A drug store still in business nearly opposite filled our parlors and our dining room. On the corner of Bayard street the Benedetti kept a jewelry store, and many an old German family sold its jewelry for their own or always patronized a fellow townsman.

The Old and then the New Bowery began at 110 P. M. We who never again see faces given with the pep and go these companies got over to us. The Atlantic Garden music and frankfurters and a good memory of Howe & Ferry sold us books, Balch's Daguerrean Gallery mugged us, Conklin put us in double breasted coats and peg top hats and sold us a famous mixture from Old Slip at Hill's, corner Grand, to mugs of ale drawn from the wood.

Just above Anson fitted out the fire ladders, and on the corner of Broome Johnson exchanged duplicate wedding pictures. May, in an old style saloon near Delancey street, served fish, oysters and clams for a kind of Professor Brady taught us to become the admiration and envy of the balls and assemblies, just as he said he would on his card of dance. The evening's walk, where after the classes were out we adjourned either to Dr. Irish for a long drink of beer, or to the corner of the way to the Bowery, kept by Peter Braisted, color sergeant of the Seventh Regiment, whose army was opposite over Tompkins market.

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#### NEW YORK'S CANDIDATE.

Editor BETTS Holds the Governor's Prediction to the Light of the Polls.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: In the discussion of public questions the people are entitled to have the facts instead of being forced to be contented with the unsupported assertions of any man. Therefore I should like space in your valuable paper to correct a statement in the interview given out by Governor Hughes in his newspapers on Monday. The Governor says:

I have no doubt whatever that if a vote could be taken among the Republicans in this State Justice Hughes would lead any candid candidate at least to 1.

Not only is this an unsupported assertion, but the Governor has done something which a man in his position ought not to do. He has drawn his material for this statement entirely from his own imagination. The voters of the State of New York have spoken upon the subject of the strength and popularity of Governor Hughes in this State, and they have told an altogether different story.

Governor Hughes after he had served a term as Governor, was nominated a candidate for re-nomination and re-election. The convention nominated him and placed him at the head of the ticket. The voters placed him at the head of the ticket. In the election of 1908 the ticket in this State received the following pluralities:

Plurality.  
Taft, for President.....202,002  
McAlley, Attorney-General.....144,008  
Dunn, State Engineer.....140,081  
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Gale, Lieutenant-Governor.....119,715  
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#### 15TH CENTURY BOOK BOUGHT FOR \$1,425.

Sale From Coggeshall Library Brings In Total for the Day of \$12,324.  
A manuscript book of hours written in Gothic characters on vellum in the second half of the fifteenth century for the use of the Church of Ikenham, the highest price at the sale from the Coggeshall library at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. It was bought by J. Weiss for \$1,425. It is embellished with eight miniatures representing scenes from the life of Christ. The binding is by Clovis Eve. Its value is determined not only by its antiquity but also by the richness and character of the work. The Washington Irving "Life of George Washington," which has been extended to thirteen volumes by the insertion of several hundred portraits, views and maps, is not only a life of Washington, but also a pictorial history of the American Revolution, embracing contemporary portraits of the patriots of the period. It brought the second highest price of the afternoon, going to George D. Smith for \$1,020. The extra plus was purchased by the same collector. The Washington Irving "Life of George Washington," which has been extended to thirteen volumes by the insertion of several hundred portraits, views and maps, is not only a life of Washington, but also a pictorial history of the American Revolution, embracing contemporary portraits of the patriots of the period. It brought the second highest price of the afternoon, going to George D. Smith for \$1,020. The extra plus was purchased by the same collector.

The "Great International Walking Match," an interesting relic of Indiana's last visit to America, was bought by G. D. Smith for \$1,020. The extra plus was purchased by the same collector. The Washington Irving "Life of George Washington," which has been extended to thirteen volumes by the insertion of several hundred portraits, views and maps, is not only a life of Washington, but also a pictorial history of the American Revolution, embracing contemporary portraits of the patriots of the period. It brought the second highest price of the afternoon, going to George D. Smith for \$1,020. The extra plus was purchased by the same collector.

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A set of eight autograph letters from the corrector of Charles Dickens's "Martin Chuzzlewit" was bought by E. P. Dutton for \$200. A volume of Helen Jackson's "The Home of the Hero," with water color sketches by W. D. Howells, was bought by G. D. Smith for \$100. The total of the sale yesterday was \$12,324. The sale will be concluded the afternoon.

#### \$2,085 PAID FOR OLD PRINTS.

View of San Francisco Fetches \$100 at American Art Sale.  
In the galleries in Madison Square the American Art Association made a beginning in the sale of a large collection of old prints. A view of San Francisco, California, by J. M. W. Turner, was sold for \$100. The total of the sale yesterday was \$2,085. The sale will be concluded the afternoon.

Health Commissioner Dr. Haven Emerson told the audience that thousands of workers in the downtown business section work hard, eat, sleep and drink under too powerful artificial lights. He also said that more people die of tuberculosis in England last year than in the United States. The health of the nation is being sacrificed to the artificial light of the modern city.

Among the interesting points brought out in a speech by Dr. C. Ward Johnson, of the New York State Department of Health, was the fact that the health of the nation is being sacrificed to the artificial light of the modern city. He also said that more people die of tuberculosis in England last year than in the United States. The health of the nation is being sacrificed to the artificial light of the modern city.

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